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BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 10-06* *February 12th, 2010*

- **Exports plummet in 2009 overall, but manage to climb 4.6% in December**
- **Cost of new housing continues to fall**
- **New motor vehicle sales slump in 2009**

The Economy

- **BC product exports jumped 4.6% *(seasonally adjusted)* in December, as shipments to the US (+2.4%) and to overseas destinations (+6.8%) increased for the third straight month.** Energy product exports South of the border (+19.0%) and to other countries (+10.0%) surged, accounting for much of the overall strength. US-bound machinery & equipment exports were also up substantially (+6.4%) in December, as were exports of several other types of commodities.

  Canadian exports climbed 1.7% to $32.2 billion. Shipments to the US increased 2.9%, while those to the EU (-3.9%) and Japan (-6.9%) retreated.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

- **New motor vehicle sales in BC ended the year on a low note, with yet fewer cars being driven off the lot *(-1.9% seasonally adjusted)*.** Sales strengthened in all other provinces, resulting in a 2.6% increase at the national level. North American-built passenger cars (+5.1%) fuelled much of the overall growth. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The cost of new housing in BC's two largest metropolitan areas continued to fall in the last month of 2009.** In Victoria, new housing prices slipped 8.2% over December of 2008, while homebuilders in the Vancouver area received 2.2% less for their projects. New housing prices had been climbing rapidly since the spring of 2001, but began to slip at the end of 2008 and have remained relatively volatile ever since. December marked the 15th straight month of year-over-year declines for both cities. During most of this downturn, building costs have been the main source of deflationary pressure, and December was no exception. Land costs inched up 0.2% in the Capital city, while the price of new housing fell 14.2%. Similarly, in Vancouver, the cost of land increased slightly (+0.1%) over December of 2008, but building prices continued to decline (-3.8%).

  Nationally, new housing prices were 0.9% lower in December than in the same month of 2008, marking a full 12 months of year-over-year declines. Despite gains in many metropolitan areas, national prices were pulled down by losses in Western Canadian cities and parts of Ontario. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

2008 in Review

- **There was a 24.3% decline in the value of British Columbia origin exports in 2009 compared to 2008.** With the exception of Mainland China (+28.7%), exports to every other major destination fell. Shipments to the United States dropped 27.1% and exports to Japan slumped 31.2%.

  Virtually all major commodity categories saw a drop in the value of exports last year. Shipment of solid wood products declined 23.7%, including a 23.8% drop in exports of soft-wood lumber, which, prior to 2008, was BC's top export. Lumber now ranks second, behind coal. Overall exports of energy products fell 30.3% as shipments of electricity (-56.8%) and natural gas (-41.8%) also plunged. *Data Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada*

- **A total of 153,091 new cars, trucks and vans were driven off BC car lots last year, 15.9%**

Report 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Did you know...

One in five Canadians would rather spend the day with a pet than with their spouse or partner. *Source: Ipsos Reid*

fewer than in 2008 (*data for BC also includes the territories*). Sales of all types of vehicles, regardless of country of manufacture, saw double-digit declines, but North American-made passenger cars (-30.1%) recorded the heftiest decline. By comparison, cars manufactured overseas (-11.8%) saw a more moderate decrease. Truck sales (including those made in North America as well as overseas) also slumped (-9.5%), though not to the same degree as passenger cars.

For the first year on record, North American-made cars lost their market domination in BC, with sales matching those for cars made outside North America (each with 50% of passenger car sales). However, North American automakers still have a stranglehold on the market for trucks and vans, accounting for 85% of total sales. Despite high gas prices in recent years, new trucks and vans were slightly more popular with consumers than cars in 2009.

Vehicle sales were down across the country last year, with declines ranging from 3.9% in PEI to a whopping 21.5% in Alberta. Canadian sales slipped 11.2%. Unlike in BC, nationally, North American vehicles (56% of passenger vehicle sales in 2009) continued to out-sell those manufactured overseas.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Agriculture and Water-Use

- **Thirty-five percent of BC's 19,844 farms irrigated their land in 2005, by far the highest proportion in the country.** In a distant second, neighbouring Alberta (8%) had the next highest share. For the most part, Canada is not a particularly arid country and as such only a small number of farms irrigate their crops (7% nation-wide in 2005). Central and south eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta are some of the driest parts of the country, which undoubtedly accounts for much of their need for land and crop irrigation. Indeed, during the 2007 growing season, these regions received some of the lowest amounts of rainfall in the country. Over half (53%) the farms in BC depend on off-farm sources of water for agriculture. Such water needs to be transported, usually by tanker, canals and/or aqueduct systems bringing water from suitable sources, and can be more taxing on the environment. Conversely, in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario, farms mainly use on-farm water sources such as surface water from lakes, rivers, and ponds located on the farm. *Data Source: S.C. Cat.#16-002-XIE*

Aboriginal Youth

- **A new study focussing on traditional Aboriginal types of learning shows that more than one-quarter (28%) of all off-reserve Aboriginal children and 55% of Inuit children participated in a cultural gathering, ceremony or activity in 2006.** Approximately four in ten off-reserve Aboriginal youth interacted with Elders at least once a week (outside of school), with Inuit youth reporting the highest rates (45%) followed by First Nations youth living off-reserve (40%) and Métis youth (38%).

  Aboriginal young people living off-reserve participated in extracurricular social activities at rates equal to or above Canadian youth. Almost one in three (31%) Aboriginal youth reported participating in social clubs or groups on a regular basis and 37% in art or music activities. This compares to 21% and 27%, respectively, of Canadian youth overall. Most off-reserve Aboriginal youth (70%) actively participated in sports outside of school and at least once a week—similar to an estimated 71% of Canadian youth as a whole. In 2006, half (50%) of Aboriginal children living off-reserve and 44% of First Nations children living on-reserve were receiving some kind of regular child care (day-care, preschool, etc.) compared with an estimated 51% of Canadian children overall.

  Data Source: Canadian Council on Learning

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

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2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

About the survey

The BC Wage & Salary Survey collected information on wages, hours of work, and skills shortages for more than one hundred of the province's most common occupations. This project was undertaken in partnership with the Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development (ALMD). Funding was made possible through the Labour Market Information initiative under the Canada-British Columbia Labour Market Agreement (LMA), which is administered for B.C. by ALMD.

The survey, conducted on behalf of BC Stats and ALMD by Statistics Canada, was completed by a sample of B.C. establishments between March 23rd and June 25th, 2009. Establishments having 10 or more employees were selected for the survey sample from Statistics Canada's Business Register. The sample was designed to target the most common jobs in each of B.C.'s development regions. [1] In each of the province's three largest regions (Vancouver Island/Coast, Mainland/Southwest, and Thompson-Okanagan), 100 occupations were targeted, and in each of the five smaller regions (Kootenay, Cariboo, North Coast, Nechako, and North East), 35 occupations were targeted.

Information on wages, salaries, and hours of work was collected separately for part-time and full-time employees. Estimates of hiring difficulties and vacancies are based on the percentage of employers surveyed in that occupation.

BC Wage & Salary Website

Additional information about the survey can be found on the BC Wage & Salary website:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/labour/wage

This website allows users to generate reports for specific occupations by region. Users can search for occupations alphabetically, by keyword, by occupation code (NOC), by salary range, or by region.

The website also includes: a complete listing of occupation and region-specific data availability; additional analysis documents; the survey methodology report; and links to other useful websites.

In total, the survey provides information on 112 occupations. By aggregating regional results, BC Stats has provincial estimates of full-time wages, hours of work, hiring difficulties, and vacancies for 91 occupations. This article highlights the provincial results for these 91 jobs. (The occupations examined in this article are listed in the table beginning on page 7.)

Produced in partnership with the Ministry of
Advanced Education and Labour Market Development

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Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development
BC Stats

[1] Common occupations are those that employed the largest number of persons at the time of the 2006 Census.

Most frequent wage rates

In the survey, businesses were asked to report the average (defined as the most often or most frequent) wage paid to employees in each occupation.[2] Most frequent hourly wage rates for full-time employees ranged from a low of $10 per hour (food and beverage servers) to a high of $61 (senior managers—financial, communications and other business services).[3]

The ten most highly paid occupations surveyed all required significant skills and experience - some were management positions, and others required a university degree or equivalent.

The most highly paid occupations required significant education or experience

Occupation	Most frequent full-time wage
Senior Managers - Financial, Communications and Other Business Services	$[illegible].30*
Financial Managers	$40.55
Senior Managers - Goods Production, Utilities, Transportation and Construction	$39.49
Business Development Officers and Marketing Researchers and Consultants	$37.91
Civil Engineers	$37.47
Professional Occupations in Business Services to Management	$36.73
Registered Nurses	$36.59
Sales, Marketing and Advertising Managers	$36.54
Insurance, Real Estate and Financial Brokerage Managers	$36.32
Senior Managers - Trade, Broadcasting and Other Services, n.e.c.	$35.10

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

In contrast, the ten lowest paid occupations surveyed typically required minimal skills or experience, most requiring only a high school education or on-the-job training. Cooks and bakers stood out as the lowest-paying occupations where employees may require college education.

The lowest paid occupations typically required minimal skills or experience

Occupation	Most frequent full-time wage
Food and Beverage Servers	$10.15
Sewing Machine Operators	$10.58
Food Counter Attendants, Kitchen Helpers and Related Occupations	$10.87
Nursery and Greenhouse Workers	$11.20
Cashiers	$11.51
Security Guards and Related Occupations	$12.11
Grocery Clerks and Store Shelf Stockers	$12.65
General Farm Workers	$12.93
Cooks	$13.19
Bakers	$13.30

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Starting wage rates

Employers were asked to provide the base (starting) wage for employees in each occupational group. Starting wage rates ranged from a low of $9 per hour (sewing machine operators) to a high of $$49 (senior managers—financial, communications and other business services). In some occupations, the starting wage was significantly lower than the most frequent wage, with starting wage rates 30 to 40% lower than most frequent wage rates. For example, the starting wage for electricians ($16) was 40% lower than the most frequent wage for this occupation ($27).

[2] Wages and salaries do not include overtime hours, tips, benefits, profit shares, bonuses (unrelated to production), and other forms of compensation.

[3] The occupation codes and titles used in this survey are based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC) framework, which is maintained and updated by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC). For detailed occupational descriptions, visit: http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/noc

Starting wages for electricians were 40% below the occupational average

Occupation	Starting wage (vs. most freq.)
Post-Secondary Teaching and Research Assistants	-45.8%*
Electricians (Except Industrial and Power System)	-40.3%
Civil Engineers	-35.4%
Painters and Decorators	-33.2%
Insurance Agents and Brokers	-32.4%

**Data should be interpreted with caution.*
Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

In other occupations, the starting wage was virtually identical to the most frequent wage. For example, starting wage rates among elementary and secondary school teaching assistants and nurse aids, orderlies, and patient services associates were less than 1% below most frequent wage rates in these occupations.

Most frequent and starting wages are about the same for occupations such as data entry clerks

Occupation	Starting wage (vs. most freq.)
Elementary and Secondary School Teacher Assistants	-0.8%
Nurse Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates	-0.9%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	-2.0%
Data Entry Clerks	-2.6%
Banking, Insurance and Other Financial Clerks	-3.8%

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Maximum wage rates

Employers were also asked to provide the maximum wage paid to employees in the surveyed occupations. Maximum wages, by occupation, ranged from $11 per hour (food and beverage servers) to $77 (senior managers – financial, communications and other business services). In some occupations, there was considerable variability in wages among employees, and some employees earned significantly more than others. For example, the highest paid-civil engineers earned almost twice as much (92% more) as the most frequent wage for that profession.

Highly paid civil engineers earned almost twice the occupational average

Occupation	Max. wage vs. most freq.)
Post-Secondary Teaching and Research Assistants	93.1%
Civil Engineers	91.8%
Senior Managers - Trade, Broadcasting and Other Services, n.e.c.	51.9%
Sales Representatives - Wholesale Trade (Non-Technical)	50.4%
Hairstylists and Barbers	50.1%

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

In many occupations, however, wages did not vary as much across employees, and the maximum wage was only slightly above the most frequent wage. For example, the maximum wage among construction millwrights and industrial mechanics was only 1% higher than the most frequent wage in this occupation.

The maximum wage for construction millwrights was only slightly higher than the most frequent wage

Occupation	Max. wage vs. most freq.)
Construction Millwrights and Industrial Mechanics (Except Textile)	1.2%
Painters and Decorators	1.7%
Business Development Officers and Marketing Researchers and Consultants	3.8%
Accommodation Service Managers	4.3%
Nurse Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates	4.7%

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Hours of work

In the survey, full-time employment was defined as persons working 30 hours or more per week. In the majority of occupations surveyed,

full-time employees worked, on average, 40 or fewer hours per week. There were some exceptions, however, particularly among management occupations and occupations specific to the primary industry. The two occupations in which employees worked the longest hours were: logging machinery operators (51 hours per week) and senior managers—goods production, utilities, transportation, and construction (46 hours).

Full-time logging machinery operators worked more than 50 hours per week

Occupation	Average full-time hours
Logging Machinery Operators	50.5
Senior Managers - Goods Production, Utilities, Transportation and Construction	45.5
Visiting Homemakers, Housekeepers and Related Occupations	44.9
Nursery and Greenhouse Workers	44.6
Accommodation Service Managers	44.2
Farmers and Farm Managers	43.9
Construction Managers	43.8
Heavy Equipment Operators (Except Crane)	43.3
Truck Drivers	43.1
Professional Occupations in Business Services to Management	43.0

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Although elementary and secondary school teacher assistants had the shortest full-time hours, this may be a reflection of the threshold used to distinguish full-time and part-time employment. Full-time work weeks were relatively short (fewer than 37 hours per week) among employees in occupations such as: food and beverage servers; nurse aides, orderlies, and patient service associates; and other assisting occupations in support of health services.

Among the 10 occupations with shortest work weeks, most still worked 35 hours or more

Occupation	Average full-time hours
Elementary and Secondary School Teacher Assistants	31.0
Food and Beverage Servers	34.6
Other Assisting Occupations in Support of Health Services	34.8
Nurse Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates	36.0
Other Instructors	36.0
Estheticians, Electrologists and Related Occupations	36.2
Food Counter Attendants, Kitchen Helpers and Related Occupations	36.2
Information Systems Analysts and Consultants	36.5
Community and Social Service Workers	36.6
Light Duty Cleaners	36.6

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Full-time vs. part-time employment

In most occupations, full-time employment is more prevalent than part-time employment, but in some occupations, it's the reverse. In over half of the occupations surveyed, full-time employment represented 90% or more of total reported employment for that occupation. In some occupations, particularly among management occupations, part-time employment comprised zero or less than one percent of total reported employment. However, it is important to keep in mind that the survey sample only included businesses with 10 employees or more, and part-time employment may be more common in smaller establishments.

In many management occupations, virtually all employment was full-time

Occupation	% Employed full-time
Insurance, Real Estate and Financial Brokerage Managers	100.0%
Software Engineers and Designers	100.0%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	100.0%
Painters and Decorators	100.0%
Professional Occupations in Business Services to Management	100.0%
Plumbers	99.8%
Construction Managers	99.7%
Manufacturing Managers	99.6%
Senior Managers - Goods Production, Utilities, Transportation and Construction	99.6%
Restaurant and Food Service Managers	99.5%

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

In a small number of occupations, full-time employment represented less than half of total reported employment. Part-time employment was more prevalent among post-secondary teaching and research assistants, visiting homemakers, housekeepers and related occupations, and various sales and service occupations.

Teaching assistants were among those least likely to be employed full-time

Occupation	% Employed full-time
Post-Secondary Teaching and Research Assistants	10.3%
Visiting Homemakers, Housekeepers and Related Occupations	11.0%
Other Instructors	19.0%
Food and Beverage Servers	32.1%
Food Counter Attendants, Kitchen Helpers and Related Occupations	33.9%
Other Assisting Occupations in Support of Health Services	35.3%
Program Leaders and Instructors in Recreation, Sport and Fitness	35.4%
Elementary and Secondary School Teacher Assistants	37.4%
Cashiers	43.3%
Grocery Clerks and Store Shelf Stockers	46.2%

Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Hiring difficulties

Businesses were also asked to report whether or not they had experienced hiring difficulties for each occupation, if they had recruited for that occupation in the last two years. Across occupations, the proportion of employers reporting hiring difficulties was as high as 46% (hairstylists and barbers). In more than two-thirds of the occupations surveyed, less than 10% of employers reported hiring difficulties. It is important to note, however, that failure to report hiring difficulties may indicate that employers did not recruit for the specified occupation in the past two years. Some of the occupations where employers were the most likely to report hiring difficulties were high-skilled occupations (e.g., insurance agents and brokers), while others were relatively low-skilled occupations (e.g. security guards and related occupations). [4]

Occupations where employers were most likely to report hiring difficulties required various skill levels

Occupation	Hiring difficulties
Hairstylists and Barbers	45.5%*
Estheticians, Electrologists and Related Occupations	29.4%
Other Instructors	25.8%
Bus Drivers, Subway Operators and Other Transit Operators	24.8%
Nursery and Greenhouse Workers	24.3%*
Security Guards and Related Occupations	22.1%
General Farm Workers	21.6%
Insurance Agents and Brokers	20.1%
Community and Social Service Workers	18.8%
Cooks	17.7%

Note: Percentage based on number of employers reporting hiring difficulties if recruited in past two years
**Data should be interpreted with caution.*
Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

[4] High skilled jobs are defined as those typically requiring university or college education, or skilled apprenticeship, as defined by the NOC framework.

Vacancies

Employers were asked to report whether or not they had any vacancies in that occupation that had been unfilled for longer than four months. The proportion of employers reporting vacancies of over four months varied quite widely among occupations, with more than half of employers reporting vacancies in some occupations. Many of the occupations where employers were most likely to report vacancies required a college education (e.g. electricians, cooks, early childhood educators and assistants), although some required minimal education or training (e.g. labourers in food, beverage and tobacco processing).

In some occupations, more than half of employers reported vacancies unfilled for longer than 4 months

Occupation	Vacancies >4 months
Electricians (Except Industrial and Power System)	62.8%*
Bus Drivers, Subway Operators and Other Transit Operators	55.8%
Other Instructors	55.1%
Cooks	51.6%
Community and Social Service Workers	50.9%
Early Childhood Educators and Assistants	50.4%
Labourers in Food, Beverage and Tobacco Processing	50.4%
Insurance Agents and Brokers	49.8%
Estheticians, Electrologists and Related Occupations	48.4%*
Food Counter Attendants, Kitchen Helpers and Related Occupations	47.7%

Note: Percentage based on number of employers reporting vacancies unfilled for longer than four months
**Data should be interpreted with caution.*
Source: BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey

Other sources of salary information for British Columbia

As noted above, the 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey collected information on hourly wage rates, hours of work, and skills shortages for more than one hundred of the province's most common occupations. The BC Wage & Salary Survey was an employer survey, conducted with a sample of establishments between March 23 and June 25th, 2009.

Another source of labour market information is the 2006 Census, which covers all of the occupations in B.C.'s economy. The Census provides information on average annual employment income, hours of work, and industry mix for each of the province's occupations, and data is available for very small geographic areas. The Census is an self-completed survey, and labour force estimates refer to persons aged 15 and over who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Both the Census and the BC Wage & Salary Survey use the National Occupational Classification for Statistics coding system.

BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey: Provincial Estimates by Occupation

NOC	Occupation Title	Full-time hourly wages: Starting	Most frequent	Maximum	Average full-time hours	% Employed full-time	% of Employers reporting: Hiring difficulties	Vacancies >4 months
Management Occupations								
0013	Senior Managers - Financial, Communications and Other Business Services	$49.36	$61.30*	$76.55*	39.7	97.9%	5.6%	6.5%
0015	Senior Managers - Trade, Broadcasting and Other Services, not elsewhere classified	$30.60	$35.10	$53.30	41.3	96.3%	3.4%	13.2%
0016	Senior Managers - Goods Production, Utilities, Transportation and Construction	$32.69	$39.49	$50.47	45.5	99.6%	1.9%	3.5%
0111	Financial Managers	$36.31	$40.55	$46.91	39.2	97.2%	0.4%	14.4%
0114	Other Administrative Services Managers	$23.93	$26.25	$33.46	38.1	98.1%	3.8%	11.8%
0121	Insurance, Real Estate and Financial Brokerage Managers	$27.57	$36.32	$51.21*	37.6	100.0%	0.0%	9.3%
0213	Computer and Information Systems Managers	$27.44	$28.00	$40.15*	39.2	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0611	Sales, Marketing and Advertising Managers	$29.48	$36.54	$44.89	40.3	98.7%	3.8%	11.3%
0621	Retail Trade Managers	$19.30	$21.44	$25.11	40.8	98.3%	3.9%	16.2%
0631	Restaurant and Food Service Managers	$14.43	$16.47	$21.20	40.8	99.5%	10.3%	27.0%
0632	Accommodation Service Managers	$15.36	$16.22	$16.92	44.2	65.4%	0.0%	17.3%
0711	Construction Managers	$31.31	$35.08	$40.04	43.8	99.7%	3.5%	16.8%
0721	Facility Operation and Maintenance Managers	$22.13	$24.64	$29.00	40.3	93.7%	0.5%	12.2%
0911	Manufacturing Managers	$27.48	$30.69	$36.74	40.4	99.6%	4.3%	9.2%
Business, Finance & Administrative Occupations								
1111	Financial Auditors and Accountants	$23.63	$29.32	$41.10	39.2	96.8%	3.8%	8.9%
1114	Other Financial Officers	$30.02	$33.52	$38.23	37.5	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%
1122	Professional Occupations in Business Services to Management	$27.27	$36.73	$46.11*	43.0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1221	Administrative Officers	$30.07	$33.68	$43.05	38.9	92.6%	2.8%	8.2%
1224	Property Administrators	$23.51	$29.99	$42.67	38.9	98.5%	14.8%	7.6%
1231	Bookkeepers	$19.97	$21.12	$23.19	38.0	74.4%	1.6%	8.0%
1232	Loan Officers	$21.27	$22.73	$27.57	37.0	86.5%	9.1%	27.3%
1241	Secretaries (Except Legal and Medical)	$18.26	$19.29	$22.36	37.1	84.6%	1.5%	12.5%
1411	General Office Clerks	$16.63	$19.17	$24.70	37.9	81.4%	2.1%	14.6%
1414	Receptionists and Switchboard Operators	$16.14	$17.10	$18.78	37.2	62.1%	2.9%	14.3%

*Data should be interpreted with caution. NA indicates that data has been suppressed.

BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey: Provincial Estimates by Occupation

NOC	Occupation Title	Full-time hourly wages: Starting	Most frequent	Maximum	Average full-time hours	% Employed full-time	% of Employers reporting: Hiring difficulties	Vacancies >4 months
Business, Finance & Administrative Occupations... cont.								
1422	Data Entry Clerks	$16.98	$17.43	$18.61	38.3	86.2%	0.0%	9.8%
1431	Accounting and Related Clerks	$18.67	$21.84	$28.63	38.2	89.6%	2.5%	9.5%
1433	Customer Service Representatives - Financial Services	$16.61	$19.41	$28.43*	37.4	70.1%	0.0%	31.8%*
1434	Banking, Insurance and Other Financial Clerks	$16.93	$17.60	$23.19	37.4	66.4%*	17.1%*	31.6%*
1441	Administrative Clerks	$18.77	$22.05	$27.06	37.5	86.5%	3.7%	5.4%
1453	Customer Service, Information and Related Clerks	$15.07	$18.17	$23.97	39.0	52.4%*	6.8%	18.1%
1471	Shippers and Receivers	$14.56	$16.54	$19.61	39.7	94.9%	1.7%	12.5%
1474	Purchasing and Inventory Clerks	$17.48	$19.78	$25.13	39.0	97.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Natural & Applied Sciences & Related Occupations								
2131	Civil Engineers	$24.19	$37.47	$71.86	38.5	97.9%	4.8%	43.7%*
2171	Information Systems Analysts and Consultants	$27.18	$33.45	$40.39	36.5	97.5%	15.1%	12.0%
2173	Software Engineers and Designers	$28.31	$35.03	$47.57	37.8	100.0%	5.7%	16.5%
2174	Computer Programmers and Interactive Media Developers	$24.15	$30.92	$44.75	38.5	99.4%	5.8%	29.4%
2242	Electronic Service Technicians (Household and Business Equipment)	$15.77	$20.10	$25.17	40.0	99.3%	5.2%	41.9%
2281	Computer Network Technicians	$21.97	$27.03	$35.02	39.5	96.1%	0.0%	21.2%
2282	User Support Technicians	$18.52	$22.09	$27.66	40.4	97.4%	8.0%	12.1%
Health Occupations								
3152	Registered Nurses	$31.63	$36.59	$42.31	37.2	NA	6.3%	34.1%
3413	Nurse Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates	$19.00	$19.18	$20.08	36.0	56.6%	7.2%	23.4%
3414	Other Assisting Occupations in Support of Health Services	$18.02	$22.24	$33.00	34.8	35.3%	0.0%	30.6%
Occupations in Social Science, Education, Gov't Service & Religion								
4122	Post-Secondary Teaching and Research Assistants	$11.96*	$22.08	$42.64	37.4	10.3%	12.1%	31.9%*
4163	Business Development Officers and Marketing Researchers and Consultants	$26.61	$37.91	$39.34	36.7	95.3%	0.0%	0.0%
4212	Community and Social Service Workers	$16.78	$18.83	$22.86	36.6	61.3%	18.8%	50.9%
4214	Early Childhood Educators and Assistants	$14.45	$16.46	$19.53	36.7	66.1%	10.2%	50.4%
4216	Other Instructors	$18.87	$23.25	$30.26	36.0	19.0%	25.8%	55.1%

*Data should be interpreted with caution. NA indicates that data has been suppressed.

BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey: Provincial Estimates by Occupation

NOC	Occupation Title	Full-time hourly wages: Starting	Most frequent	Maximum	Average full-time hours	% Employed full-time	% of Employers reporting: Hiring difficulties	Vacancies >4 months
Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport								
5241	Graphic Designers and Illustrators	$19.12	$24.69	$36.14	39.3	96.8%	4.6%	8.1%
5254	Program Leaders and Instructors in Recreation, Sport and Fitness	$18.30	$20.96	$23.91	36.8	35.4%	7.8%	24.4%
Sales & Service Occupations								
6211	Retail Trade Supervisors	$13.60	$15.53	$18.28	39.3	81.9%	1.4%	10.5%
6221	Technical Sales Specialists - Wholesale Trade	$23.47	$27.62	$30.79	40.0	98.7%	3.8%	22.4%
6231	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$15.90	$23.51	$35.20	37.5	94.8%	20.1%	49.8%
6241	Chefs	$15.34	$16.75	$20.71	40.8	90.3%	3.6%	42.9%
6242	Cooks	$11.61	$13.19	$15.65	37.5	69.1%	17.7%	51.6%
6252	Bakers	$11.35	$13.30	$15.97	39.0	66.3%	14.1%	40.3%
6271	Hairstylists and Barbers	$12.36	$14.75	$22.14	37.4	75.2%	45.5%*	23.5%
6411	Sales Representatives - Wholesale Trade (Non-Technical)	$19.28	$23.87	$35.89	39.4	98.6%	6.8%	16.7%
6421	Retail Salespersons and Sales Clerks	$12.16	$14.61	$21.01	38.6	59.8%	8.8%	28.9%
6453	Food and Beverage Servers	$9.56	$10.15	$11.45	34.6	32.1%	10.8%	29.0%
6471	Visiting Homemakers, Housekeepers and Related Occupations	$11.29	$13.67	$14.59	44.9	11.0%	6.0%	17.5%
6472	Elementary and Secondary School Teacher Assistants	$21.40	$21.57	$23.70	31.0	37.4%	6.5%	15.3%
6482	Estheticians, Electrologists and Related Occupations	$11.67	$13.37	$15.90	36.2	60.6%	29.4%	48.4%*
6611	Cashiers	$10.07	$11.51	$13.57	37.0	43.3%	11.9%	35.5%
6622	Grocery Clerks and Store Shelf Stockers	$10.53	$12.65	$15.99	38.5	46.2%	7.3%	37.4%
6641	Food Counter Attendants, Kitchen Helpers and Related Occupations	$9.48	$10.87	$13.75	36.2	33.9%	16.3%	47.7%
6651	Security Guards and Related Occupations	$10.56	$12.11	$14.58	36.8	71.5%	22.1%	41.2%*
6661	Light Duty Cleaners	$13.16	$15.24	$17.74	36.6	60.5%	7.8%	31.6%
6663	Janitors, Caretakers and Building Superintendents	$14.78	$17.27	$23.93	39.5	69.4%	2.5%	17.4%

*Data should be interpreted with caution. NA indicates that data has been suppressed.

BC Stats & Statistics Canada, 2009 BC Wage & Salary Survey: Provincial Estimates by Occupation

NOC	Occupation Title	Full-time hourly wages: Starting	Most frequent	Maximum	Average full-time hours	% Employed full-time	% of Employers reporting: Hiring difficulties	Vacancies >4 months
Trades, Transport & Equipment Operators & Related Occupations								
7241	Electricians (Except Industrial and Power System)	$16.13	$27.03	$31.73	39.5	97.5%	17.5%*	62.8%*
7251	Plumbers	$19.96*	$27.92	$34.40	39.7	99.8%	0.0%	27.3%*
7265	Welders and Related Machine Operators	$23.16	$27.91	$31.79	41.6	99.2%	10.6%	22.6%
7271	Carpenters	$20.30	$24.51	$28.93	40.3	97.1%	4.0%	19.0%
7294	Painters and Decorators	$19.67	$29.45	$29.95	40.0	100.0%	0.0%	40.7%*
7311	Construction Millwrights and Industrial Mechanics (Except Textile)	$30.00	$32.79	$33.17	38.9	99.3%	6.3%	11.8%
7312	Heavy-Duty Equipment Mechanics	$27.52	$30.85	$32.36	40.4	97.4%	13.6%	22.8%
7321	Automotive Service Technicians, Truck and Bus Mechanics and Mechanical Repairers	$18.24	$25.67	$31.51	40.0	93.1%	6.5%	28.9%
7411	Truck Drivers	$21.14	$23.11	$25.32	43.1	92.4%	7.9%	28.8%
7412	Bus Drivers, Subway Operators and Other Transit Operators	$18.03	$24.33	$25.81	38.9	71.7%*	24.8%	55.8%
7414	Delivery and Courier Service Drivers	$21.21*	$22.65*	NA	39.4	80.2%	15.4%	42.7%
7421	Heavy Equipment Operators (Except Crane)	$23.32	$25.40	$28.71	43.3	96.1%	3.0%	24.1%
7452	Material Handlers	$15.07	$18.92	$22.71	39.7	79.2%	4.8%	22.9%
7611	Construction Trades Helpers and Labourers	$16.39	$20.51	$25.96	42.3	94.3%	8.8%	29.6%
Occupations Unique to Primary Industry								
8241	Logging Machinery Operators	$24.46	$26.16	$29.41	50.5	98.5%	5.3%	37.2%
8251	Farmers and Farm Managers	$16.96	$17.87	$22.38	43.9	89.4%	10.4%	19.7%
8431	General Farm Workers	$11.28	$12.93	$16.23	40.9	75.0%	21.6%	29.9%
8432	Nursery and Greenhouse Workers	$9.67	$11.20	$15.92	44.6	92.4%	24.3%*	27.9%*
8612	Landscaping and Grounds Maintenance Labourers	$14.69	$16.85	$22.01	40.0	85.0%	4.3%	17.8%
Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities								
9451	Sewing Machine Operators	$9.22	$10.58	$13.98	39.8	95.6%	9.5%	40.0%*
9614	Labourers in Wood, Pulp and Paper Processing	$21.74	$24.36	$30.28	41.0	94.8%	9.8%	20.7%
9617	Labourers in Food, Beverage and Tobacco Processing	$12.29	$14.07	$18.26	39.8	91.7%	5.8%	50.4%
9619	Other Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	$15.02	$19.30	$24.40	39.7	97.1%	8.0%	21.7%

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Infoline

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Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jul1/2009	% change on one year ago
BC	4,455.2	1.6
Canada	33,739.9	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Nov 9)		
(BC - at market prices)	2008	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	197,931	3.3
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,520	0.0
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	37,529	-1.7
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,931	3.2
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Nov	2,785	-0.8
Merchandise Exports - Dec	2,130	4.6
Retail Sales - Nov	4,679	0.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Dec 2009)	one year ago	% change
BC	0.4	0.0
Vancouver	0.7	0.1
Victoria	0.5	0.1
Canada	1.3	0.3
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Jan '10	prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,481	0.3
Employed - BC	2,281	0.5
Unemployed - BC	201	-1.7
		Dec '09
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	8.1	8.3
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	8.3	8.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Feb 10/2010	Feb 11/2009
Prime Business Rate	2.25	3.00
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.60	5.00
- 5 year	5.39	5.79
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Feb 10/2010	Feb 11/2009
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0671	1.2424
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9407	0.8046
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jan '10	one year ago
BC	812.32	1.6
Canada	814.06	1.2

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

British Columbia Wage and Salary Survey

In 2009, the first-ever Wage and Salary Survey was completed by the BC Government. This survey provides up-to-date wage and salary information on part-time and full-time wages, hours of work, hiring difficulties, and vacancies for 121 of the province's most common occupations. In B.C.'s three largest economic regions (Vancouver Island/Coast, Mainland/Southwest, and Thompson/Okanagan), the top 100 occupations were targeted, and in the five remaining regions (Kootenay, Cariboo, North Coast, Nechako, and Northeast), the top 35 occupations were targeted.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/labour/wage/

Historical Census Profiles

We have added 1986 Census Profiles to our site. This series of profiles is for development regions, regional districts, municipalities, and unincorporated areas. Recently we added detailed profiles for development regions, regional districts, municipalities, unincorporated areas and Indian reserves from the 1996 and 1991 censuses. Registration is required for access.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/census.asp

Aboriginal Peoples Profiles - BC

Province-level profiles have been added to this series. These profiles provide comparisons of the socio-economic conditions of the Aboriginal populations as well as profiles of Aboriginal groups such as First Nations, Métis, and Status Indians using data from the 2006 Census.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen01/abor/ap_main.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Earnings & Employment Trends, January 2010
- Exports, December 2009

Next week

- Consumer Price Index, January 2010
- Quarterly Regional Statistics, 4th Quarter 2009

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